return, though I knew their welcome was for of my cash, since he told me very coldly Luke's sake, not from personal friendship to better retain the whole, as he should object. wards me.

Nelly," said my friend to his wife. This remark called forth quite a chorus regretful expressions, and made me ask for inrmation as to the cause of such universal in

"Patience, James," said Swinton: and "Dinner," said a servant at the same moment : so I was fain to marshal my hostess to the dining-room, and endure uncomplainingly several jocose remarks on the subject of "hops which were evidently generally understood, though I could not comprehend their mean-

Much as I admired my host's charming fan ily, I felt glad when he and I had the diningroom to ourselves, with the prospect of an un restrained chat.

My wife was a very fall-in-love-with-able person, seven-and-twenty years ago," said Luke after the door had closed upon that lady. "You need not tell me what she was, old fellow," I replied; "she is charming still; and I would soon let her know my opinion, if she were

"Thank you. I have no wish to test your sincerity in the mode you so feelingly hint at.
But, take my word for it, in those by gone days,
Nelly would have been bad to match. I was "Just one question more, before we join t ntended for the church, as you are aware, and went to college with that profession in view; but, during my first vacation, I met Nelly at a Christmas-party, and she changed everything." "Did Nelly object to parsons, then?" "No; but her father did. The old man was

very rich, and had amassed his wealth by trade : he was determined to have a merchant, and no other, for a son-in-law. Nelly was dutiful though she owned her regard for me-and would father. So the end of it was, that I never wen back to Cambridge, but entered the old mer-chant's office as a clerk."

"Very chivalrous, I am sure; but I presume you would have resigned crowns as well as a

nitre—in prospective—to win Nelly."

"Say as you will, it requires some self-denito give up such fair prospects as I had, and take to plodding and quill-driving, with no very definite notions of any reward. Old Stanley— Nelly's father-would only say that, if through my own unaided efforts, I should win a good position in the mercantile world, he would not refuse me when I asked for his daughter. In the mean while, I was allowed free communication with my beloved, and we were both young enough to wait a few years; for I was only twenty when we first met, and she was twelve

months younger.
"For three years, I toiled like a galley-slave in my new vocation. Old Stanley smiled ap provingly, and advanced me fairly enough; bu till there was an awful hill to climb before I should dare to say a word about claiming Nel ly, or, indeed, before circumstances would per mit me to marry without pecuniary aid from her father. My whole capital amounted to £3,000; it was a legacy from a maiden aunt of mine; and many times during these three pro-bationary years had I been tempted to speculate with it, in the hope of taking fortune by storm, as it were, instead of winning it bit by

"I cannot fancy you a speculator, Luke," said I, "though I always considered you a par-ticularly wide awake individual. Do you remember your school nick-name, 'All Eyes?' "To be sure I do; and I deserved it. Still,

as you say, I am not naturally speculative. make the most of things in a regular way of business, but run no needless risks. Above all, I hold that he who endangers a pound more than he actually possesses, commits a breach of the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Yet I have speculated desperately; and it is of my one gambling transaction I am going to speak. I had made such satisfactory progress under d Stanley's tuition, that at length he proposed I should invest my little capital, and b his partner to the amount I have named above. Well do I remember leaving home on the morning of the day on which he made this proposi-As I passed through the gate which led into the little shrubbery-you recollect the place, James, for you spent many a jovial day at our house when we were lads-I was attract ed by the beautiful appearance of a hop-vine I had watched its growth, and now, as its flowers trembled in the soft wind, I paused to admire it before I passed on my way. Before I returned in the evening, I had made arrangements for becoming a partner in the great house of Stanley & Co., and my little capital was, I may say, in my hands, ready to rein-

"Any person would suppose that, under such circumstances, I should be too much absorbed in meditating on my commercial prospects to notice small external objects. But such was when I reached the little shrubbery-gate, I noticed that the plant which, in the morning, looked so beautiful, was now shrunken, and ap peared as though scorched and withered. Co rious to know the cause, I went immediately to the library, and took down a work which would I thought, enlighten me. In it I found a de scription of what is termed the 'hop-blight; and, on comparing my own experience with it, I could scarcely doubt that my favorite plant had been thus suddenly struck with the disease Still, I was not quite satisfied; so I consulted the gardener, who happened to be at work on the lawn. He shook his head when he saw the vine. 'It is the blight, sure enough,' said he. Very few hops will there be this year. It comes in this way, and covers a great extent of coun try all at once, just as though a flame had

" Then you think,' said I, 'the crop will be spoiled? 'Not a bit of doubt of that, sir.

" . That will do; thank you. I felt anxious to know what had spoiled my vine so sudden-

"The man returned to his work, and I, never waiting for dinner, hurried back to town, to purchase every pocket of hops I could lay hold on. It was a desperate game, for I risked every farthing I possessed, but no more. Hops were then particularly cheap, for the preceding year had been one of remarkable plenty, and a few hours before I began to buy there was as good a prospect for the coming season. Thanks to my being 'all eyes,' I was first in the field. I made no confidant-I did not even tell Nelly what I was doing. When old Stanley alluded to the partnership, I quietly requested permission to reconsider the matter. His face told that he deemed me a fool, for his offer was certainly a thing to jump at, and he informed Nelly, in my presence, and with a perceptible sneer, that I him would or would not be advisable. dear girl berself seemed almost hurt about it; but I whispered to her that she must trust me entirely, and she said no more. Nelly had wonderful faith in my infallibility then. It would have been a great comfort to me to tell her all about that venture of mine, for I grew quite hargard with keeping it to myself. And how watched that solitary plant! If I saw the least signs of amendment in its appearance, I trembled; and the more the leaves drooped, the more did my spirits rise. I was like a fellow by the sick bed of one from whom he expects a rich legacy. You see I embarked not only my cash, but all my future prospects, in this one venture. If I lost the money, I knew I should be sure to lose Nelly also. The suc-cessful speculator is feted as a shrewd man, and his fellows talk of his talent for business; the unlucky one is stigmatized as a gambler and a

"But my anxieties did not last long. The tainty of a failure in the crop of hops becan known, and there was an outcry in the market. Nobody knew where all the hops were gone to. The brewers, calculating on diminished prices, had but few in hand when the blight came, and now they eagerly sought to increase their stock. You will guess how I held back, and then sent in my precions commodity in small quantities, and how my capital was quadrupled by the

"I see it all now," interrupted I ; "you". Stop, and let me finish. Don't be rude, and spoil my story; it is nearly done. When I for Governor, of the three parties, are as following against the institution of Slavery. The Declahad parted with my last parcel of hops, and lows : found myself the possessor of twelve instead of three thousand pounds, I marched boldly into old Stanley's office.

" 'I want to speak to you about the partne ship you were good enough to propose, said I.

"I took no notice of the implied taunt, but merely answered

He buscles to your about the

with which out

all their cordiality, and I felt my heart warm in saw he thought I only wished to venture a par having anything to do with such a very trifling

> " 'You are under a mistake, Mr. Stanley. answered. 'I wish to add a larger, not a small er, amount to the capital of the firm. I have nine thousand pounds, the result of my firs mercantile venture, to add to the three I post sessed a short time back; and then I told him all. I w'sh you could have seen the old fellow's face. It as not the money he cared for, afte all, but the fact of my having proved myself wide awake. He said-and he could not imagine a greater compliment—' Swinton, you deserve to be my son-in-law.'

"I went home with him that day, and, after nner, when Nelly-she had no mother-way oing to withdraw, he said : Take Swinton with you, and fix the

And so she did, like a dear, dutiful daughter, as she always was. Old Stanley behaved hand mely. This pretty home of ours was his wedig-present, and cost more than all my fortune.

transaction ?

Really and truly, ves. Remember, I ran the risk of losing money to win a home and a bride; and, having gained these, would I endanger them for money only, think you?"
"True; you need not enlarge upon it. Now,
let us go to the mistress of Hop Villa."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. To ADVERTISERS.-Business men will find it greatly

heir advantage to advertise in the Era. Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Bos New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Sva: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innia Salem Mass ; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio ; L. T. Park Mount Union, Ohlo; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ber All letters for the National Era mus be addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

A CARD.

It is due to the subscribers of the National Era to state that the paper will continue to be edited and published under the provision made by its late editor and proprietor, in view of his intended absence in Europe.

The Era will remain true to the principles it has always advocated. Writers of eminen ability will contribute to its editorial columns. Its literary department will be placed in able hands, and no effort will be spared to make the paper as nearly as possible what it has always

The value of the National Era as the repreentative of free principles at the ational Capital, and to the family of its late editor as their only available means of support, makes it my mperative duty to continue its publication without interruption.

MARGARET L. BAILEY.

Washington, July 11, 1859.

THE ELECTIONS.-The election in Vermont. for Governor and other State officers, resulted in the success of the Republicans by an ineased majority

The result of the Maine election, which took place last Monday, had not reached us at the time of our going to press.

DOUGLAS DONE UP .- Both the National In telligencer and the President's organ, the Constitution, have fired broadsides into Mr. Douglas's Magazine article. The Intelligencer, from a historical stand-point, fires right into his hull, and with fatal effect, while the official paper, om the chop-logic side, cuts away his rigging. The old Whig organ, in its quiet way, makes a merciless exposure of the ignorance and presumption of the Illinois Senator; and shows not the case. As usual, I was 'all eyes:' and clearly that he should never venture out of his aphere as a cross-road stump speaker, in which he is truly great and effective, by his artful appeals to the ignorant passions of his Egyptian constituency. Mr. Douglas has great natural force, but he is shallow to the last degree, and candor is not conspicuous among his virtues.

HARD TO BEAR.—The announcement that a Virginia State Senator is a member of the National (not Washington) Republican Committee, is creating quite an excitement in Virginia. The Washington States, the Douglas Esty became a synonym for the Democratic

"The recent publication of the manifesto of the Washington Republican National Committee, with the signature of Alfred Caldwell attached to it, has created much excitement in the Wheeling district, which he represents in the Virginia Senate. The papers there are Government rested. The rights of the people, calling on him to resign, and the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer learns that many members

winter, and they will have twenty, or perhaps broken succession. Along with these fundafifty, to expel at the succeeding session.

Hypocrisy Unmasked. - The Washington Republic has received from a correspondent in Iowa an envelope enclosing two documents | the character of all measures of government at franked at Washington by Jesse D. Bright, all times. They have been by turns good, bad, bogus Senator from Indiana. The documents fraudulently franked in the name of a bogus Senator are sent from the "Iowa Democratic was considering whether a partnership with Club Rooms, Washington, Sept., 1859," and professed by the organization. These have al-Here, then, is a specimen of the honesty and lar heart, that much has been forgiven to the franking privilege are enforced. It is well much has been tolerated and voted that was known that the honorable Mr. Bogus Bright not liked, rather than submit to see an antagonhas not been in Washington since the adjourn-

> DEATH OF DR. BURNAP .-- The Rev. Dr. Burnap, the paster of the First Unitarian Church the masses, has been always considered of such North. The canvass has been a very exciting of Baltimore, died last week, of an affection of vital consequence by them, that they have the heart. He was a man of learning and vir- deemed it better to submit temporarily to bad tue, and has published several works which are | measures, rather than jeopard the safety of the highly esteemed by the Unitarian body.

> NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE .- Sen. Donglas's a cost of \$497 for telegraphing. The Times | maintain that theory. A large portion of this shows great partiality to Mr. Douglas for an party lay in the Southern slave States. Of "independent" press, and defends his views of this portion, a small fraction were restive and popular sovereignty.

the Americana of New Jersey have united with fatal to the perpetuity of their system of labor. the Republicans in support of a ticket for State Nevertheless, their numbers were few, and their offices. The remainder of the American party voice feeble. The great statesmen and ora-

The American is said to belong to the Stock- tional fact, a fungus on our system, which it ton party, and as Stockton has so much favor was confidently expected would disappear with with the Administration as to have his son sent | the lapse of time. abroad as a foreign Minister, it is not improbable that this Stockton candidate is put on the that great one-sided political metaphysician, " Not exactly the amount at first proposed.' track in order to divide the Opposition, for the Mr. Calhoun. Racking his restless brain, "I quite enjoyed the misunderstanding, for I benefit of the black Democracy.

BLOWING AWAY THE SMOKE.

While a confused and smoky discussion going on all over the country on squatter soveignty and kindred topics, it is an act of grace endeavor to clear the atmosphere by a recurrence to first principles. If any celestial inteligence should alight upon this sphere, at any period of earnest discussion upon almost any subject of human investigation, we are of opinon he would conclude that the main object of the disputants was to befog their own under standings. Such a being we are quite sure would come to such a conclusion just now, should be look in upon the political discussions of our opponents.

We set a Government in motion on this side the Atlantic some seventy years ago, the great glory of which was, that it was to be a serted the doctrine, that the rights of all men were equal, and that it was high time the trash need not say now why it is called Hop Villa , and mummeries of the past were wholly disand when I tell you that the old vine we lament carded, and that people should be allowed to ed the death of, to day, is a veritable scion of govern themselves, without the aid of sword, the one which laid the foundation of my happi at sceptre, or mitre; without the intervention of Conquerors, Kings, or Priests. The idea of all Just one question more, before we join the hereditary authority, of all titled authority, of ladies, Swinton. Was this your only gambling all aristocracies, of every name and nature, was discarded. The theory was broad and simple o the extreme.

It was the simple democratic idea of human equality put into practice. It was first emodied in the Declaration of Independence, and sfterward in the compact of union between the at the world. The great and glorious and ingenious and plausible. eaven-born doctrine of human equality had length found a resting place on earth, and a apostles were deified in the hearts of milared itself to view like some tall monument, ith its head in the skies. It was seen, known, loved, throughout the world, and the hight hopes were entertained of its example

d influence. Now, if there ever was a fair start for a Gov-

Individuals and parties might dispute about asures of administration, but the funda-

was formed that looked with great jealousy on every suggestion and movement that apbidy of judges, who were a Supreme Court law, who held their offices for life. It hed a Congress, which had a great scope of k islative power, whose authority might be of the several States. This party, which to k the name of Anti-Federal, and afterward or the Democratic party, early set about exne anding its views in regard to the authority of th · Federal Court, the Federal Executive, and the Federal Legislature. It was early impresswith the necessity of a rigid limitation of the a hority of all these branches of the Governn'ant within the strictest limits of constitutional rpretation. This party was pre-eminently chful of the reserved rights of the States. neld that these were the only real bulwark ersonal liberty. It urged these views with h pungency and effect, that the States Rights

for a long period, the Democratic party was very consistent and very efficient in its endeavors to keep the Federal Government in its true sphere, and secure the free and unembarrassed working of the democratic idea on which the the rights of man, hostility to monopolies and of the Legislature from that section have inti- aristocracies, dread of Federal, horror of monmated the wish to have him ejected from his archical power, were its constant themes. This career, on the basis of these ideas, built that Let them try it. Let them expel one mem- party up, and consolidated its power, till it has her for adhering to the Republican party, next | ruled the country systematically in almost unmental ideas and principles, it has associated its measures of government. These measures have sometimes been consistent with its principles, and sometimes not. They have partaken of and indifferent. These measures, when bad, or repugnant to the popular sentiment, have been carried by the strength of the general principles signed "G. Donnellan, Washington, D. C." ways had such deep root and hold of the popuconsistency with which the laws relating to the managers of the Democratic party for the time, ist party supplant the genuine representatives of the true American Democracy in the administration of the Government. A fundamental idea, deeply graven in the heads and hearts of fundamental doctrines of the party by dismiss-

ing it from power. We had then, at the outset in our national speech at Columbus was published the day fol- career, and for many years, a democratic thelowing its delivery in the New York Times, at ory of government, and a Democratic party to hesitant in accepting the democratic theory. because they were surrounded with slaves of NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—A large portion of African descent, and saw that that theory was tainly ought to be cheering to our Northern run a candidate of their own. The candidates tors of the time among them were outspoken ration of Independence struck at its roots, and Fusionists, Charles T. Olden; Americans, the Constitution would not recognise its exist-Peter J. Clark; "Democratic," C. V. R. Wright. ence by name. It was regarded as an excep-

Things stood thus till late in the career of

uestion of Slavery, consonant with the demoratic theory, and finding none, he at length broke ground against the hitherto unassailed doctrine of the equality of human rights. He boldly denied it, and asserted the monstrous proposition that the Almighty created one part the human race to serve the other, and that the cherished fundamental (principle of our Government, the doctrines preached and fought for through a bloody seven years' war, were a lelusion and a sham. The audacity of the proposition was so gross, so odious, so utterly Government of the people. Its founders as give his position support. Little by little, the of Slavery. Mr. Smith deems this inconsisten At length the whole slaveholding community, sham of celebrating the Jerry rescue in such including the remains of the old Whig party, company. who had always followed the lead of Mr. Clay into the wake of the bold South Carolina states man, and surrendered at discretion.

This brief narrative exposes the great turning-point in American politics which has originated the wordy discussions of the present day on popular sovereignty in the Territories, and on the various other aspects of the Slavery remedy for a terrible wrong." He says: question that just now occupy public attention. What causes all the ado is the violent conflict going on between opposing principles, all colors and conditions, the poor and the rich, sophistries of all kinds with which the country is filled, from the essays of Douglas down to that there is not virtue enough left in them plicited to come and partake of the waters of the piddling paragraphs of county journals. put it down. If I do not misinterpret the words and the looks of the most intelligent and ar life of Liberty freely. Of the character of In all, the effort is the same, namely, to sophisse new American Government there was no ticate plain questions, and befog the underuestion raised among all mankind. It was standings of the masses of the Democratic verywhere regarded as the realization, at last, party North. The discussions hardly pretend the hopes of patriots and philosophers through to aim at what is true, but rather at what is

ing openly shifted position on the question of pursuit of some position, some apology, some satisfactory explanation, or some theory that will exculpate their criminality, and enable the mment on earth, it was this. If ever a simple argumentations, the delusions, and follies, put ea got expression in practice, it was this. It forth in the Democratic journals of high and ake out, or even attempt to make out, that of genuine Democracy can afford to patiently ir Government was anything but a demo- wait the subsidence of all this froth of disquisi atic republic, in the broadest sense. In this tion, in full reliance upon the power of truth. ew, the country had only plain sailing be | The Northern wing of the Democratic organication, in this search after a common princi ple and bond of union with the South in its new position, are engaged in an effort which must antal principles of the Government were se- end in their open repudiation of the old Demo-The only thing to be done and demon- cratic theory. The Southern side, as we have ated was the fact, that our theory was sound, seen, has already abandoned it. The Northern a d capable of being put into practice. In a branch, determined not to break their Southern word, to show that Republicanism was not a connections, daily approach nearer and nearer deam, and that man was capable of self-gov- to this consummation. Various leading Northto this consummation. Various leading Northern men and Northern presses have already property everywhere. Moreover, it will in the Such was the career opened to the new one by one openly repudiated the dogma of end be found to be as vain as it is inconsistent merican nation. Early in our history, a par- equal rights, and grow learned in their stuffed to oppose the extension of Slavery into the fre essays upon races. The organization thus advances steadily upon its doom. When it shall Fred like abridging the full and free operation avowedly apostatize, as it sooner or later must, given up to Slavery. But he did not see that he new idea. The power of the new central under the inspirations and exactions of the vernment was regarded with distrust and slaveholders, who are the controlling power in si picion. It was feared to be not close enough the party, then the way will be entirely clear nothing to prevent Slavery's going where it is is its dependence upon the people. It had a for the final charge upon these traitors to hu- not, unless he holds it to be a piracy and ar manity. The truly Republican sentiment of outlaw where it is. the country will then advance in the open field upon these mercenary hosts who now defend themselves in holes and corners, and, driving already so hopefully begun.

A VOICE FROM TEXAS.

The following letter from Texas is accompanied by the name of the writer, and we have no right to suppose that it was not written in good faith by a friend of General Houston. We publish it therefore as an indication of the liberal spirit which prevails in the most Southern State in the Union. We must say, however, that the suggestion of the writer, that General Houston should be taken up by the Republicans as their candidate for President, is very far from meeting our approbation. The veteran Governor elect of Texas is entitled to the respect of all friends of peace and union, but his position is not such, by a great deal, as would entitle him to the support of the Republican party. He is not in any sense a Republican. He is not opposed to Slavery or to Slavery extension, and his whole claim to Republican support is the fact that he voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is determined to adhere to the Union, in the event of the election of a Republican President. This is all very well, but, on the other hand, it is true that Gen. Houston proclaims himself a supporter of the must satisfy our Texan correspondent, and all others, that this single fact makes it impossible for Republicans to support General Houston, or

even to entertain the proposition: NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, Aug. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era: You have doubtless long ere this heard the glorious result of our late election. Sam Houston is elected by about 8,000 majority. The Democracy of Texas, which has so long been thought to be invincible, has been completely overthrown; they are routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. Their ultra Slavery notions have been knocked into pi, and they have quietly oncluded to remain a while longer in the same one. It seemed as though every species abuse that could be invented was bestowed upon Old Sam, to defeat him; but never did when they attempted to make electioneering material out of his record in Congress. It was urged against him that he had been influential in introducing the petition of the 3,000 Aboli-tion preachers—a thing which he had a perfect right, and which it was proper for him to do. It was said that Houston had promised to submit like-minded. The news from this election cerfriends. Let them not despair. Texas will not go out of the Union so long as Sam Houston lives. There is a strong Free-Soil sention lives.

the supporters of Houston in this canvass. ton is much talked of for the Presidency. It can hardly be expected that he will receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention, nor do I believe he would fancy the endorsement of that excessively Democratic by them? For what portions are there of the largest Republican party at the Cauth that will cling to Slavery after two er Mr. Cathoun. Racking his restless brain, body. Let the great Republican party at the laxing his vast ingenuity, to find some consist. North postpone the selection of their candidate three considerable insurrections shall have filled said Cassey Ann Hicks, and that the said John Mr. Seward.

thing, these were the characteristic views of

ent solution, some logical disposition of the until all of the elements of opposition have enton, and they can elect the next President. Houston is not so fastidious that he would ob ject to becoming the candidate of a great and powerful party like the Republican, and that, too, while he would be confident of success. Rest assured, Houston's sympathies are with that party. Adios.

GERRIT SMITH'S LETTER.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith has issued a circular letter, giving his reasons for declining to take a declaration struck his followers dumb. The part in celebrating the anniversary of the Jerry rescue. He does so in consequence of the alostile to the teachings of the Revolutionary leged fact that the great body of those who asera and the convictions of republicans every- sisted in the rescue, or rejoiced at its success, where, that Mr. Calhoun for some time stood have since united themselves with parties and alone. Political events rapidly conspired to churches which acknowledge the lawfulness South edged over upon Mr. Calhoun's ground. cy unpardonable, and will not engage in the

He takes the occasion to set forth at som in condemning Slavery, gradually veered round | length his views of the parties of the day, and to declare that he has no faith in any of them. He seems to look upon the Republican party as being but little better than those which openly profess to uphold Slavery; and he sees no rospect of emancipation except in insurrec ion, and he regards insurrection as "a terrible "It is perhaps vain, as respects its effect on Slavery, for me, or for any one else, to remo

strate against voting for those who believe in a sterward in the compact of union between the conflict going on between opposing principles, several States, termed the Constitution. But these were the habiliments merely of the thought. It is perhaps too late to bring these were the habiliments merely of the thought. They were but the frame of the picture. Every- tion are struggling to find a position on which late to vote it down. For many years, I have body in America preached the new gospel of liberty. The oppressed of all nations were inited to come and share its blessings. Men of fears. These fears have grown into belief. So noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accompl ment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves gains strength with fearful randity. They are applied to the strength of the accomplishment of of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver the accomplishment of this work by the white people. rapidity. They are sensible how cruelly they have been deceived by the Liberty party, the The old Northern Democratic organization having already suffered great losses from have great mass of even the most loud-mouthed Abolitionists. They see that all these, instead of voting Slavery down, have voted it up ons, who glorified God that they had lived to Slavery, its leaders, who wish to preserve it for their own purposes, are driven into this hot them much. But they did not expect it would insult and exasperate them by taking the name of 'the white man's party.' They did hope fo some help from this party. But they get none. It lifts not a finger to repeal the fugitive slave party to retain its vitality, and insure future act, nor to abolish Slavery in the District of riumphs. There is no end, therefore, to the Columbia, nor to abolish the inter-State traffic variety of views and considerations, the novel in human flesh. Nay, it goes so far as to ad mit that the slavery of black men (it would not dare admit it in the case of but one white man emed impossible that human sophistry could low degree, to effect their object. The friends the African slave trade are proofs that Slavery has never strengthened itself so rapidly as du ring the existence of this new and misnamed

publican party.
The Republican writers and orators claim much against the obvious purpose of the Slavery by the help of its 'natural ally,' the Northern Democracy. But do not these writers and orators admit the right to do this when they admit the legality of Slavery in the slave States? What is property in Virginia is by a law above human enactments property in Ver ont also. He who is a slave or property in Mississippi is a slave or property in Ma tates, whilst upholding Gov. Seward was right in saving that the States must ultimately be all secured to Freedom or his standing by Slavery in the slave States ren ders unavailing his opposition to its extension into the free States. Gov. Seward can do

"No wonder, then, is it that, in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no themselves in holes and corners, and, driving hope for their race in the practice and policy them from every ambush, finish the triumph of white men. No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrections. For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong! But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the ter-

Mr. Smith is quite mistaken in representing

of Slavery in the slave States. When and where has it been admitted? No proof of the statement can be produced. What the Repuba local institution of the States, with which the thoroughly appreciated. Federal Government cannot interfere. We no more admit the legality of Slavery in South Carolina than we do the legality of Polygamy in Turkey, and yet we deny that Congress has any right to abolish either. They are matters

foreign to the jurisdiction of Congress. That is all. Yet, while we make this admission, we by no means concede that the Federal Government can do nothing for the cause of emancipation. We maintain, on the contrary, that it can and will do a great deal for that cause, when the Republicans obtain power. A Republican Administration will foster and encourage the present Administration, including its infamous | Spread of the process of the pro policy of forcing a Pro-Slavery Constitution of action with all parties, and there can be no a slave. On his return to Columbus, he proupon the people of Kansas by fraudulent votes. of action with all parties, and there can be no a stave. On his return to obtain upon the people of Kansas by fraudulent votes. doubt of its efficacy in building up a party in cured her brother, a boy about 15 years old. He voted for the Lecompton Constitution, and the South friendly to emancipation. The boasts of it in a speech, made since his election friends of Freedom in the border slave States to the office of Governor. A moment's reflection have already conquered the right of free dark. But we think that we have seen a great Government against them. Then what may they not do with the Government to sustain | girl, even in her present condition. The mother, but disappointed "Democrats" in the South them? Four years of Republican rule would Slavery party in power. The number of the free States would be increased to nearly double judgment of the court : free States would be increased to nearly double that of the slave States. The Slave Oligarchy would be broken down as a political organization, and all idea of extending and perpetu ating Slavery would be abandoned.

We think that we are not over sanguine in anticipating these as the results of a Repub-Union with our Republican brethren of the lican triumph. Then let not Mr. Smith despair, or he too impatient. Let him abandon the apprehension and discourage the suggestion of the bloody alternative of insurrection, the "organizers" make a greater mistake than which even he admits to be "a terrible reme-

dy for a terrible wrong." He and his friends have it in their power to contribute materially to this grand practical result of taking the Federal Government out of Pro-Slavery hands, and putting it into Anti-Slavery hands. They may help us in giving an Anti-Slavery character to the Federal Govit; and the honest, conservative yeomanry of ernment, or they may stand idle and neutral. Texas have said by their votes that they are We will not suspect them of giving the preference to the Pro-Slavery party.

The Slavery Propagandists have a very different estimate of the effects of a Republican triumph from that entertained by Mr. Smith. ment among her people, especially among the laboring classes, and this sentiment is not without its advocates among the very ablest of the emy to be feared, and care very little for the cracy of slave labor, and advocate who will not vote, from conscientious motives, the true dignity of free labor. As a general or those other Abolitionists who insist that Congress should abolish Slavery in the States.

Mr. Smith continues:

put down promptly, and before they can have Will telegraphs and railroads be so swift for even the swiftest insurrections? Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour. Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embar ment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose one. But trembling as they would for the beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, so much as in the South, men would be likely, in a formidable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and

panic-stricken.
"When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire, and rape, and slaughter, shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons

First, That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation. "Second, That she was not willing

Slavery out of existence.
"Then too, when, alas, it will be too late will be seen in the vivid light of the sufferings of our Southern brethren, both black and white how shameful and of what evil influence was the apostacy of those 'Jerry Rescuers,' who were guilty of falling from the 'Jerry level,'

and casting Pro-Slavery votes. "But why should I have spoken of the rows that await the South? be that foretells the horrible end of American Slavery, is held both at the North and at the South to be a lying prophet—another Cassandra. The South would not respect her own efferson's prediction of servile insurrection. How then can it be hoped that she will respect another's? If the South will not with her own Jefferson 'tremble' when reflecting that 'God is just,' if she will not see with her own Jef rson that 'the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with ' her in 'a contest' with her slaves, then who is there, either North or South, that is capable of moving her fears and helping her to safety?

"Respectfully, your friend, GERRIT SMITH." In Mr. Smith's terrible prophecy of insur rection, we trust and believe that "the wish is in no degree " father to the thought."

WHITE SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

It is not more than four or five years ago ince the Slavery propagandists of Virginia broached the idea that Slavery is the natural and proper condition of the laboring classes, whether white or black, and that it was simply a question of time when this theory was to be reduced to practice.

The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Gov. Wise, and the Richmond Examiner, the organ of Senator Hunter, were both warmly engaged in agitating the new dogma of white Slavery. Our readers will remember that we made numerous quotations from these journals, and from a work by Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, which advocated them. For some reason, the discussion of the subject has been dropped for the present, but the bread cast upon the waters has after many days been returned to them. The seed sown at random has found congenial soil in the Southwest, and has begun to sprout

slavery in Louisiana; and we now have two cases of "poor whites" in Georgia being sold into Alabama Slavery. How many of the hundred thousand illiterate poor whites of Virginia | iating terms which he proposes.' markets, we are unable to say, but doubtless

We clip the following account from the Mobile Mercury, which is taken from a country which is printed in the county where the white girl and her brother were held in slavery.

It will be remarked that the onus of proof of freedom is thrown by the laws of Alabama, or by the practice of her courts, upon her poor whites. In the case before the court, witnesses happened to be at hand who could prove the freedom of the poor girl; but if she had been kidnapped in Virginia or North Carolina, instead of a neighboring county in Georgia, her doom as a slave for life would have been sealed forever! How many such poor whites there are now writhing under the lash of the slavethe Republican party as admitting the legality driver, God only knows. It is fortunate that these victims have the sympathies of the com. munity; but even this degree of resistance to Slavery may yet be subdued, when the "sociollican party admits is this, viz: that Slavery is ogy " of Fitzhugh and the Enquirer come to be

> The article referred to is as follows "A WHITE GIRL LIBERATED FROM SLA very .- Patience Hicks, a young woman about 17 years of age, (says the Abbeville Banner,)

who was held as a slave by John Guilford, a citizen of this county, under a bill of sale made to him by one James C. Wilson, was brought before Judge Williams under a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by Mrs. Cassey Ann Hicks, the mother of said girl, who arrived in the town of Abbeville on Tuesday, the 9th inst. On the trial of the case, it was proved that Wilson went to the house of Mrs. Hicks, in Columbus, Ga., about the first of last March, where he remain ed sick for several weeks. On his recovery, he desired to marry the young lady, and finding spread of its principles among the people, he stole her away, and brought her to the house and sold him to a gentleman in Georgia. The girl has worked on a plantation, and is considspeech, with the whole weight of the Federal many people who are recognised as white persons, who are of a darker complexion than this girl, even in her present condition. The mother, is only in few exceptional cases, that leading of means, but the humanity and benevolence of make it forever impossible to reinstate a Pro- our citizens has contributed liberally to the

> " Patience L. and Cassey Ann Hicks, vs. John Guilford, Contestant, "Under writ of Habeas Corpus

> > " PROBATE COURT, August 11, 1859.

writ of habeas corpus for the daughter of Pa-tience L. Hicks, and Cassey Ann Hicks, the infant daughter of said Patience L., who were white persons, which, being controverted by said John Guilford, the trial came up before 17th Ala., page 80. The court overruled said four witnesses took the stand, and proved, be-Texas papers. They condemn, as they should, impracticable theories of those Abolitionists been urged. Besides, the fact of the freedom moment that they will surrender. of the said Patience L. and her daughter Mr. Douglas has repudiated the Southern doc-Cassey Ann, must have come to the knowledge of the said John Guilford within a short time after he claims to have purchased them by Congressional and Judicial intervention, in by the Black Democracy of Indians for the from Wilson; and, after a full hearing of the language too emphatic ever to be forgiven by office of Governor of that State, and, in order evidence on both sides, it is ordered, adjudged, the South, even if he should change his tactics. to give confidence to his friends, it has been

the whole South with horror? And is it en- Guilford pay all costs in this case, for which "G. W. WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate.

The counsel for Guilford have taken the case to the Supreme Court, not with the expectation of again enslaving the girl, but with the expectation of clearing Guilford of the

A DOUGLAS DODGE - THE CRY OF

STOP THIEF.

The Washington States, which supports for the office of President a man who is denounced by the leading organs of the Southern slaveholding Democracy as a Free-Soiler, a traitor. and a publisher of incendiary essays, endeavors to divert the public attention, and make its candidate less odious, by raising a hue and cry after Mr. Seward. Day after day, it discourses upon the "irrepressible conflict," and appeals to the Southern Democracy to declare in favor of open rebellion, in the event of Mr. Seward's lection to the Presidency! This is cool! Now, mark what the South says of Senator Douglas, through its accredited organs. The Richmond Enquirer, the leading paper of the South, says :

"So far, then, as the great question of principle involved is concerned, there is no material difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward. Both deny the inalienable right of the citizens of each State to enjoy, on territory common to all the States, every species of property which any citizen may lawfully hold with n the limits of any one of the States. Mr. Seward attributes the power to abrogate this right to a great Federal legislative body, where the attempt would be met with the strenuous oppo-sition of a full body of Southern Representatives, whose action and deliberation are constant subjects of watchful attention and jealous comment to the whole people of the Mr. Douglas attributes the same power to iso lated and obscure local authorities, among whom the slaveholders of the Union may be altogether excluded, even from partial representation, whose members and constituence are comparatively irrespossible.

"Certainly, Mr. Douglas's doctrine is equallobnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seward and much more easily reduced to practica

The Enquirer of the 7th September con cludes another long article, upon Mr. Doug las's essay in Harper's Magazine, as follows:

"Mr. Douglas's essay can be regarded in no other light than as an incendiary ducument, calculated to produce nothing less than a repetition of the anarchy and bloodshed which has lately disgraced the soil our Territories. publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative men of the whole country against this last and most dangerous phase which Anti-Slavery agitation

The Tuskegee (Ala.) Demovrat, at the close of an article on the subject of the next Presi-

"We might gain a victory with Douglas, but it would be at the loss of our own independe and self-respect; we would again invite fresh aggressions by voluntarily compromising what we hold to be our constitutional rights. Let it be known that the South will not be held to the support of even the Charleston nominatio the nominee and platform be both acceptable - let the Southern people take this position, and maintain it; and it may then be rue, that our Northern brethren, seeing that we are determined, may give us our rights. But should they still refuse, and still persist in the that we have a remedy—desperate but effectual—the remedy of secession. Though defeated by the Black Republicans, yet our condition would white girl from Arkansas who was sold into even then be preferable to that of success under the leadership of Douglas; for we could then, with just reasons, resort to that remedy; but the success with Douglas would pledge us to

cratic paper, uses the following language: "Availability! Oh, thou cursed exigency how often hast thou supplied us with rulers! It is a poor plea to set up that if Douglas is not elected, some Abolitior ist will be. paper, the name of which is not given, but can we find a worse enemy han Douglas? Nohearted Abolition party itself. There is some thing manly in their opposition to us, however much we may despise it. For honesty, integrity, faithfulness of political purpose, Seward Hale, Giddings, Greeley, or any other of the most desperate Abolitionists known to us, rank

far ahead of Douglas." The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, the central organ of the Alabama Democracy, of the influx as would probably follow, if the gates of 7th has an article headed "Who is Stephen A. Douglas?" In answer to the question, it the present wealth, enterprise, and staple stimu says, among other things, that-

party were about to achieve a triumph, and Kansas was on the eve of admission. But in that critical moment, there was one man who, ontrary to the expectations of those by whom he had been petted and pri ised, deserted the party which had been accuseomed to look up to him as a leader, and three the weight of his great talents on the side of the foes. There was one man who leagued himsel with the enemies of the South and the Constitution, in order ' to perpetrate a monstrous wroter on the country. There was one man who identified himself with the Black Republicans, and went over 'with his little clique of Free-Soilers' to the ranks of the enemy. That man was Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. His treason was successful; the Administration was defeated, and the Lecompton Constitution rejected. But his detion was not witnessed in silence by the party which he had deserted, and the Southern of African barbarism. So the agitation in people whom he had outraged and betrayed. mark of shame, like the glaring infamy of the 'Scarlet Letter,' had been fastened upon the outh, and she demanded that he who had been foremost in the act of wrong should be driven from the party which depended upon

her aid for its greatest triumphs. And he was expelled from the party." The Mississippian, the leading paper in the State, and the organ of Jefferson Davis, habit. Mr. Sumner, as follows : ually speaks of Mr. Douglas in opprobrious terms, calling him a Free Soiler, a traitor, a rary, evidently an ardent admirer of the Massa deserter, &c. Indeed, this is the general tenor of Southern newspapers of both parties; and it speak of him with respect, and express a will- he had his spinal marrow taken out, scraped, ingness to support him for the Presidency. soaked in oil, and replaced, his muscular mem The hue and cry attempted to be raised by the Washington States against Seward and "Sew. ardism," is a mere ruse, intended to relieve the he says odium of Douglas, by bringing into view another man whom it believes to be still more "In this case, Cassey Ann Hicks sued out a odious. But we have shown, in the above extracts, that of the two, the South prefers Mr. Seward!

held in Slavery by John Guilford, of Henry county, said State of Alabama, on the grounds Northern delegates to the Charleston Conventhat said Patience L. Hicks, and her daughter, tion on his side, but they will not dare to put dent that its repugnance to ruffianism is based him in nomination, against the almost unanimous South. It is well known that the strength to the "Democratic" party, they are cordially me at Abbeville, in said county, on the 11th of of the party is in the South; that neither Mr. sustained by that journal in their outrages upon August, 1859. The defendant's (Guilford) coun- Douglas nor any other man of his party stands sel moved to dismiss the petition and writ of any chance to carry any one of the States which habeas corpus for want of jurisdiction, and referred to the case Field vs. Milly Walker et al., which are to put him in nomination. There is motion, on the ground that said petition and said writ of habeas corpus claimed the said from these Republicon States controlling the sand merchants and mechanics doing busi Patience L. and Cassey Ann Hicks as free Charleston Convention, than there would be in ness, adopted a preamble and resolutions which white persons, and not as free negroes, as in the case referred to. The court then proceed-the Southern Opposition controlling the Repubin strong language depict the lawless villainy ed to hear the testimony in said case, when lican Convention; and unless the Slavery propa. which has for some years past ruled that city. gandists become the veriest doughfaces, and The resolutions provide for the appointment of yond the possibility of a doubt, that the said yond the possibility of a doubt, that the said eat their brave words, they will never support a committee to call on the Mayor, and request the appointment of the best men for judges of nesses knew the said Patience L. from her ton or not. We give them credit for too much election, and a special police force to keep or birth, against whose evidence nothing has spirit and too much sincerity to believe for a der. They disavowed any party predilections.

trine of protection to Slavery in the Territories | Thomas A. Hendricks expects to be nominated and decreed, that said Patience L. Hicks, and her daughter, Cassey Ann Hicks, be, and they are hereby, discharged from the service of said John Guilford, and be restored to her mother, the

THE REVIEW

A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By J L. Campbell. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackistor For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. From a cursory examination of the above

pages, we should think that this work would be found of much value by the farming portion of the community, and more especially by the agriculturists of the South and West, to which sections of the United States it professes to be particularly adapted. The author holds the chair of Physical Science in Washington College, Va., but, as he says in the preface, "is not an entire stranger to the plow-handle and the hoe, and therefore claims a higher position than that of mere 'book-farmer.' " And, indeed, in all the different departments of agriculture, he seems to speak from such a thorough knowledge and understanding of the subject as will rende the useful and practical hints scattered through these pages of the greatest advantage to those who make use of them. This work will be found to combine principles and practice more completely than many of the books on agriculture now in use, and as a text-book for students is quite invaluable.

My Third Book. By Louiss Chandler Moulum. New York . Harper & Brothers . For sale by Taylor & Man. v. Washington

"My Third Book" is a pleasing collection of tales, many of which, we believe, first appeared in Harpers' Monthly. They are written with an easy and graceful pen, and although not betraying any great marks of individuality in the author, still are of sufficient interest to wile away an idle hour. Of these sketches, "The Pride of Moses Grant" and "The Tenant of the Old Brown House" are the best. On their first appearance, some years ago, they were widely read, and much admired. The book is well printed in large type, and

handsomely bound. The Christian Examiner.

No. CCXV, for September, 1859, contains the following articles: 1. The Future of Man and Brute. 2. The

Growing and Perpetual Influence of Shakspeare. 3. Art and Artists. 4. Congregationalism. 5. The Poet Percival. 6. The Book of Job. 7. The War and the Peace. 8. Review of Current Literature.

The first and second articles are particularly well written, ingenious, and interesting. It is a valuable number, and worthy of the high reputation of the Examiner

NOT ANY, WE THANK YOU .- Senator Jeffer son Davis, in his speech at Jackson, Miss., on the 16th of July, declares that while he is in favor of repealing the laws which prohibit the slave trade, so as to remit the subject to State jurisdiction, he is opposed to the importation of Africans into Mississippi. That State, he thinks, has enough slaves of American birth: but while he has no wish to see his State engage in the foreign trade, he thinks that Texas and the Western Territories are in great need of African "help." He says :

"I have said that I would prefer to leave the subject of the importation of African slaves to ruinous work of destrroying the integrity and va-lidity of the Constitution, let it be borne in mind, terly impracticable to obtain the repeal of the act of 1818, so as to reopen the African slave trade, it is perhaps needless to speak of the case which would arise in such contingency. Yet, as my purpose is the freest interchange of opinions, I will say that in such event the State eing left free from any Congressional inter vention on the subject, my policy would be to maintain the existing law of Mississippi, which was designed, and would no doubt be effe nits of our State. Let no one, however, suppose that this indicates any coincidence of opinion with those who prate of the inhumanity ad sinfulness of the trade. No consequence which would justify such denunciation can flow from the transfer of a slave from a savage to a Christian master. It is not the interest of the African, but of Mississippi, which dictates my conclusion. Her place in history, her ran among the States, her power to maintain constitutional and natural rights, depend upon her people-the free, intelligent, high-minded sons

of the governing race. "Her arm is no doubt strengthened by the presence of a due proportion of the servile caste; but it might be paralyzed by such an the African slave market were thrown open to lants of the State. I would prefer a policy which would promote the more equal distrib-

"The Administration and the Democratic tion of those we now have. "This conclusion in relation to Mississipp is based upon my view of her present cond tion, not upon any general theory. For in "All of these countries, which can only be developed by slave labor in some of its forms,

> slaves, would be made tributary to the great mission of the United States, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to establish peace and free trade with all mankind. To this kind advice on the part of Senstor Davis, Texas has responded in thunder tones, No! By a majority of 8,000, it tells the Mississippi Senator that it will not invite an influx

Mississippi in behalf of Texas is altogether

and which, with a sufficient supply of African

PARTISAN MALIGNITY. - The Baltimore Sun, which has affected neutrality in politics, and a character for decency and moderation, reproduces, from the stews of negro driving Democracy, a low attempt at wit at the expense of

"CHARLES SUMNER AGAIN. - A contempo chusetts Senator, thus rejoices at the happy ef fects produced upon his shocked system by em-

inent surgeons in Europe : " We are pleased to learn that Hop. Charles Sumner is recovering. He is in Paris, where branes operated upon, his nerves taken out, aired, and replaced, and is in a fair way of recovery. He will resume his Senatorial duties

It is clear, from this paragraph, that the Sun endorses and approves the cowardly and brutal ruffianism which has made an invalid of a United States Senator for three years past. The Sun is the chief organ and advocate of the new Mr. Donglas will have a majority of the Reform movement in Baltimore, whose object is the suppression of Pluguglyism. It is evion special grounds; and if the ruffians belong society, and their victims made the butt of its

THE BALTIMORE REFORM MEETING .- The

HENDRICKS HAS NOT RESIGNED .- The Hou red to her mother, the tionalized" as any Republican, not excepting Office. We have it from good authority that he has not resigned,